



Early Journal Content on JSTOR, Free to Anyone in the World

This article is one of nearly 500,000 scholarly works digitized and made freely available to everyone in the world by JSTOR.

Known as the Early Journal Content, this set of works include research articles, news, letters, and other writings published in more than 200 of the oldest leading academic journals. The works date from the mid-seventeenth to the early twentieth centuries.

We encourage people to read and share the Early Journal Content openly and to tell others that this resource exists. People may post this content online or redistribute in any way for non-commercial purposes.

Read more about Early Journal Content at <http://about.jstor.org/participate-jstor/individuals/early-journal-content>.

JSTOR is a digital library of academic journals, books, and primary source objects. JSTOR helps people discover, use, and build upon a wide range of content through a powerful research and teaching platform, and preserves this content for future generations. JSTOR is part of ITHAKA, a not-for-profit organization that also includes Ithaka S+R and Portico. For more information about JSTOR, please contact support@jstor.org.

In Freedom's Birthplace. By JOHN DANIELS. Boston and New York: Houghton Mifflin Co., 1914. 12mo, pp. xiii+496. \$1.50 net.

This book is a social study of the negroes of Boston. The author first traces the history of slavery in the United States, its origin and development being briefly given. Then the part played by Boston in the abolition movement is taken up, special attention being given to the negroes' share in this movement and in the final overthrow of slavery. With the freedom of the negro came his struggle for social, economic, and political rights. The author, under these heads, traces the settlement of the negroes in Boston, their segregation in the city, their church relationships, their use of the ballot, the part they played in political affairs, their educational life, and finally their industrial development. Forced to rely upon their own resources, with no previous training, they had not an easy lot. Soon race prejudice arose and the "negro problem" developed, of which we have two viewpoints. The one looks upon the colored man as inherently different from and on a plane beneath the white man, and holds that its members should be kept more or less apart from the rest of the community, and definitely "in their place." The other sees the negro solely or mainly as the victim of an unreasonable and unfair race or color prejudice, and demands as a matter of justice that he be raised to a place of parity with other elements of the population—at least in such respects as may be brought within the control of public or semi-public regulations. This problem is before us to solve. It cannot be solved by either race alone. The two races must work together for the common good of both.

Die Arbeitsmittel: Maschine, Apparat, Werkzeug. By DR. FRANZ MATARÉ. Munich and Leipzig: Duncker & Humblot, 1913. Royal 8vo, pp. 214. M. 5.50.

With painstaking exactness this study seeks to differentiate the three categories of the mechanical instruments of production: tools, machines, and apparatus. The author has found wanting in accuracy definitions offered by Marx, Schmoller, Sombart, Roscher, and others, and he suggests a number of new ones. An instrument of production is anything a worker interpolates between himself and the work material in order to complete the work. A tool is described as an active instrument of production having an economic object, which is passive to motioning power; a machine is an active instrument of production having an economic object, which transforms the motioning power. Tools transmit the crude power unchanged to the work, while machines transform the power. Apparatus are instruments of production which serve in the completion of a process. The book concerns itself mainly with those instruments classified as apparatus, and discusses in detail their general character, technical peculiarities, material, size, products, and general economic importance. With inimitable German thoroughness, there has been gathered